



Atelectasis and collapse

Radiological features of lobar collapse

What will I gain from this video?

After watching this video, you will know how to look for and identify collapse on a chest X-ray.

Radiological signs of lobar collapse

- Direct
- Indirect

Radiological signs of lobar collapse

Direct—shift of the fissures

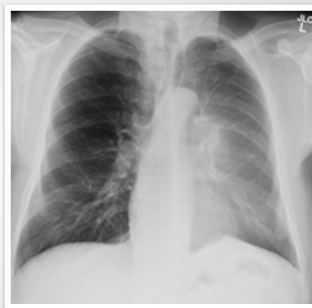
HALLMARK of lobar collapse

Radiological signs of lobar collapse

Indirect:

- Increased lung opacity
- Compensatory hyperinflation of the surrounding lung
- Hilar shift
- Mediastinal shift
- Elevated diaphragm
- Crowding of the ribs
- Crowding of pulmonary vessels
- Obscured cardiac, mediastinal, or diaphragmatic borders

Collapsed lung becomes too white



**Compensatory hyperinflation
of the surrounding and
opposite lung**



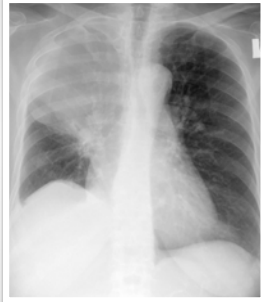
Hilar shift



Mediastinal shift



Elevated diaphragm



Crowding of ribs



Crowding of vessels



Look at the lateral.

Direct evidence of collapse—shift of the fissures.

Indirect evidence of collapse—related to loss of lung volume, displacement of normal structures.

Can be difficult to identify if complete.

